DUREL (O.)

MICROBES

OF

BLENNORRHAGIA

—AND—

CADET'S INJECTION,

BY

O. DUREL,

PHARMACIEN DE 1ÈRE CLASSE.

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NOTICE.

Physicians in general are much embarrassed in regard to a sure remedy for Epileptics; they have had nothing at their disposal with which to successfully treat this serious illness.

By experiments it has been found that *Laroyenne's Solution* (composed of Succinate of Ammonia and Valerianate of Oxide of Ethyl) can be of real service in this class of diseases.

There are but few cases in which it does not effect a cure, and in these the nervous system being in a very much debilitated condition, it always affords relief and quickly diminishes the number of attacks.

It is, however, well understood according to observation and scientific researches that *Laroyenne's Solution* is composed of powerful *anti-nervous remedies* combined with certain other substances which render its action more effective. This has been proved beyond doubt in all the hospitals of the world.

This preparation can be had of MESSRS. E. FOUGERA & Co., who will send a detailed notice of Laroyenne's Solution on application.

REMARKS

ON THE

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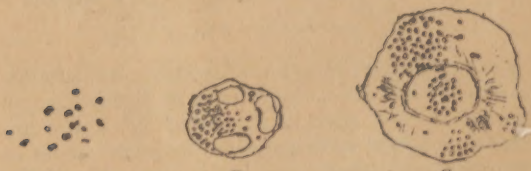
Recent discoveries in microbiology have demonstrated the true and serious basis of blennorrhagic virus, a theory already supported by many undeniable clinical evidences. The micrococcus of blennorrhagia, already observed by several scientific authorities, especially by Professor Bouchard, has been more fully described by Neisser in 1879.

Since the existence of micrococcus has been discovered, it has also been reproduced by artificial cultivation.

Blennorrhagic Micrococcus, or simply *Gonococcus*, as it is commonly called, has been observed not only in urethral blennorrhagia, but in all other possible localisations viz., ocular, anal and nasal.

It is very easy to observe: Blennorrhagic Pus, dried on a glass plate, can be colored with blue or violet aniline and then examined directly in glycerine without any other preparation. This process is sufficiently accurate for a clinical examination, and within reach of every practitioner. It shows spherical Microbes about 0.0008 in diameter, isolated or united as diplococcus, sometimes in clusters as zoogloeas.

These Microbes may be loose in the Pus, but they are generally clustered together inside the Globules of Pus, and chiefly, a fact most important, inside the Epithelial cells of the inner envelope of the Urethra.



A. B. C.

A.—An isolated Gonococci.
B.—A map of Gonococci in an Epithelial cell.
C.—Gonococci in a Globule of Pus. Verick's objective No. 8.

These essential principles, which it is unnecessary to insist upon at greater length, seem to us to clearly point out the method of treatment for Urethral Blennorrhagia. This treatment we must acknowledge was known before the results of recent Microbiological researches.

In this respect as well as in many others, Empiricism had outrun science, but it must be admitted that the latter giving us a certain and definite knowledge instead of mere experimental results, enables us to direct therapeutic efforts in a better way.

We still find the old astringent remedies advocated everywhere; Urethral injections are still the rational foundation of the treatment; but we are now also aware that these injections not only act on the inflammation of the Mucous Membrane, but above all counteract the very cause of this inflammation, viz: Gonococcus.

Therefore we no longer seek an astringent or substitutive action, but a parasiticidal action.

Experience has proved this a rule, that the action of the agents formerly used with a view to produce alterations of the Mucous Membrane of the Urethra is all the more precise and certain as it directly affects the inferior organism which is the cause of Blennorrhagia, viz: Gonococcus.

Thus, Nitrate of Silver, permanganate of Potassa, Sulphate of Zinc, Corrosive Sublimate, etc., serve above all in the treatment of Blennorrhagia, as Microbicidal agents.

It was, therefore, necessary to find among these agents one which would appear to possess the most decisive specific action against the Gonococcus, and to be free from danger of forming with the secretion an impervious obstacle to the Microbicidal agent.

It was necessary, moreover, to introduce it in the form of a solution so composed as to be easily tolerated by the Mucous Membrane of the Urethra and possessed of such adhesive properties as would retain this agent there, thus keeping on its action over the Epithelial cells of the inner envelope which are, as above stated, the receptacles of the Gonococcus.

It has been proved, by the foregoing, that the time has passed when, in order to cure a flux it was necessary to use substances nauseous and hurtful to the digestive organs, such as Copaiba and Cubebs by which much harm were caused. We have just explained that Blennorrhagia (Gonorrhœa, Urethritis, Gleet) was a merely local affection which could be cured by local treatment. With this view, it was necessary to find a composition including all the above desiderata (merits). This is realized by Cadet's Injection.

Cadet's Injection as prepared is a turpid, yellowish liquid, having an agreeable odor and a resinous balsamic taste; it is an important fact that it does not cause any caustic, styptic, or astringent action on the tongue and palate. We mention this fact in order to remove the fear and prejudice of patients who so much and justly dread strictures.

Cadet's Injection leaves an abundant sediment; and it is this light, flaky, unctuous and adhesive sediment which, like so many small sponges swollen with the Microbicidal liquid, will line the inner sides of the Urethral canal, provided care is taken

to retain the injection for about two minutes, allowing it to drain out by drops, so as to secure the entire action of the remedy.

Special care must be taken, unless for exceptional reasons which can only be decided by a physician, not to use astringent injections, the effect of these is to confine the infectious agent, which is known by those continuous exudations so difficult to cure, called Chronic Gleet.

As just observed, the Gonococcus was quickly destroyed and a cure promptly effected by the use of *Cadet's Injection*, no ill effect having to be feared. However, the use of Injections must not be stopped too abruptly, because a reappearance of the Microbes might occur. To prevent this it will be necessary to continue the Injections less frequently, for instance one every 24 hours, then every two or three days. In order to prevent the reappearance of Blennorrhagia, so common after the first accident, it will be advisable to use an Injection, and wash well with the same, as a precaution after a suspicious coition or any kind of excess so that relapses may be avoided.

Those whose cure has been difficult in consequence of exhaustion or excesses, will do well to take Durel's Tar and Iron Syrup or drops internally.

Especially ladies will soon recover from Leucorrhœa or other kinds of Mucous discharges, by using these reconstituents together with Cadet's Injection, the latter at a dose of two tablespoon-

fuls to a quart of pure water, this will prove at all times a certain preventative, beside a good Toilet Water.

In conclusion we give the following necessary directions, viz.: Use at first three injections daily for three or four days, two only for the three next days, one in the morning and evening; then one for a few more days to secure a complete recovery. Urinate before each Injection. It will be advisable to take baths immediately before using an Injection; these by dilating the tissues facilitate the action of this remedy. Abstain from all stimulants, wear a suspensory bandage and avoid long walks.

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